The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XLIV. MONDAY, JULY 1, 1884—TEN PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

PUTNAM

CLOTHING HOUSE.

Previous to our regular Semi-Annual Inventory, August 1st, we shall make a clean sweep of light-weight Suits and Summer Goods.

"The Waterbury."

Boys' Blue Flannel Frock Suits, Sailor collar, $5.00.

Boys' Blue Flannel Sack Suits, $7.50.

Boys' Blue Flannel Sack Suits, $10.00 and $12.00.

Boys' Blue English Serge Sack Suits, $12.00.

Boys' Blue Yacht Suits, the best that can be made, $20.00. We have them in Sailor and Frocks.

Pantaloon Bargains.

Many of our $4.00 Pants worth double the money, and marked at this extraordinarily low price simply to close.

$2.25 for Children's Sailor Suits, Blue and Gray, 3 to 11 years.

Extra Special Bargains in Boys' Cassimere Suits at $6.00, $10.00, $12.00, and $15.00.

Boys' Shirt Waists at wholesale prices only at the Putnam.

Gentlemen will remember we give free with every full Suit, either Boy's or Man's, costing $10.00 and upwards, a gilded silver stem-winding Waterbury Watch, correct timekeeper.

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Hosiery, Handkfs.,

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Shirts, Collars, Cuffs, &c.

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Mrs. Oliver Smith invariably led her neighbors in the speed with which she did her house-cleaning (although it was always thoroughly done), and, stranger than all, never was heard to complain of it as an unendurable task. The secret has leaked out—the soap Sapolio, so try a cake at all grocers.

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Bird's-eye Views Summer Resorts of leading Americans, English, and French styles. Finest Goods, Lowest Prices. BAUMES & CO., Publishers, 60 Monroe, cor. Dearborn, Chicago.

SUNDAY DEMOCRACY.

Cleveland Runs on the Veto of New York—Talk of Breaking the Unit Rule.

Tariff Planks to Be Submitted—The Free-Traders Losing Ground—Power or Duties.

Arrival of Tammany and of the Sectional Party—Hill and Barry in the Field—Gossip's Views.

[BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CHICAGO, June 30.

The most important feeling of the convention here known a great many will developed and what the result is when we the convention's first session during the day was the course taken by the Kings County delegation in the evening when it decided to support Cleveland for a vote of thanks, decided upon during the negotiations before. This decision that the Cleveland managers were correct in figuring on Indiana to fully come, as a considerable majority for Cleveland, and the vote that the regular followers. The result will be to force the Tammany men and the other elements of opposition to Hill into great prominence.

A DEMOCRACY OF NEW JERSEY AND OF NEW YORK.

Some effective work has been doing the morning against him. The most striking point was the possibility of the anti-vote being taken in the New York delegation, from Hill's private statement to authority for the statement that two members of the New York delegation called upon Bayne yesterday for the purpose of assuring him they would break out of the traces and refuse to be bound by the unit rule. If this is true it would mean a breaking of the New York delegation and the end of Cleveland's chances. Rumors of a stormy time at the action of the New York delegation were to-day fully confirmed by the appearance

The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

MONDAY, JULY 2, 1894.

THE CAMPAIGN WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

A Great German-Language Daily Newspaper Devoted to Free Wheat—The Chief Work Will Now Be—Of Course—to Elect Altgeld.

The success of the Campaign Weekly Tribune has exceeded our most sanguine expectations. In less than two weeks we have received subscriptions for over 20,000 copies of the campaign edition. New subscriptions are now coming in at the rate of 2,000 per day. A few specimens of the orders are given below:

Democratic Delegates Instructed.

A few months ago Democrats and other businessmen were looking forward with dread as the point of greatest danger and saying that if we could have a period of legislation there as evidently is a recovery in trade would result and we might anticipate a return of good times. We have had the legislation they desired. Laws as drafted in Washington and private have had an opportunity to operate. Has the country gotten out of the woods? Is it ready to go ahead? Are the people of the West tired of the fact, and those which have between with Chicago correspondents have certainly had no reason to complain in the case of safety in recent years. There has been some activity and the general cooperation of the trade, particularly in the matter of banking, should tend to breathe life in the country and in the fall. The time to do business when a good deal of money will be needed to move the crops. The question is, Who will move all the wheat that is coming on or if the banks that specialize and only at high rates? High rates for money are now sanctioned by many people the most serious obstacle to a revival of business. It is probable, however, that the banks of New York, which are becoming very strong, will ease on the principle of liberality and then others will follow them.

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The accuracy of this latter and extraordinary supposition, in the face of official declarations of war if the French went beyond certain limits, is established by a correspondent out of the Far East figures who is on the ground. He recounts the Marquis Tseng from and those in the office, and, though the Emperor Regent of China let the blame upon Prince Kung and his colleagues and dismissed them in disgrace, he denies that they are not the responsible parties, and also states that in China punishment never falls upon the real delinquents in official matters. The evil was in China who would declare a war was to Prince Kung. The Chinese correspondent says of him:

> For some years past he has had that reputation, derived both from being the president of the core partisan, and from being the chief spokesman for the purpose of resisting China in a claim to the land himself against Europeans, Americans, and Japanese, and has been accused of having taken bribes to prevent the Celestial Empire from a concession of the Chinese. At the last, other advice which he could have tendered, given with the object of upholding China's rights, would have been considered with suspicion, and would have been rejected by the Emperor Regent, who, as a matter of fact, is the real ruler of China, and who, although he is willing to defer to the opinions of his ministers, is not to be influenced by them when he has made up his mind to a certain course of action. Prince Kung, who has been the chief adviser of the Emperor Regent, is a man of very high character, ability, and practical experience in matters of diplomacy, and has always stood at the head of one of the most enlightened families in the country.

The Union Pacific is not a private business enterprise. It is more of a public corporation than railroads usually are, for the United States as a large institution is practically a partner in the business. The people of the United States have therefore the right to "want to know" about its affairs and the probable intentions of its managers. There is a very strong feeling that the corporation has in the past played a very unpatriotic part in the politics of the country and a very mischievous and tyrannical part in its business in the discriminations charges and in discriminations in favor of petted shippers against others and on interests. There things have been possible because the men at the head of the Union Pacific have been without wealth, distinguished, and in society, and have not had to attend to their business very earnest for bettering, and, more than this, it was to their interest that the service of the same result from the record of the Independent newspapers themselves.

The notice of this same letter is one of the oldest and most scholarly men in Nebraska. He will be well remembered in Chicago by the brilliant lectures on literary topics which he delivered here last winter. His letter proves him to be a skilful controversialist as well as a deep thinker and an accomplished scholar. It is a friendly but powerful protest against the charges of the Independents by one of their own number, to which he vigorously pounces there in the end.

QUESTIONS FOR PRESIDENT ADAMS.

It is something if we report here Mr. Charles Francis Adams President of the United States; he has not, Mr. Charles Francis Adams Jr., President of the Union Pacific. His decision to that important place is the outcrowd of an almost total disorganization of railway management. Mr. Adams has distinguished himself as a curiously reluctance in his writings and in his conduct as a Railway Commissioner of the State of Massachusetts. In those days of harvest of trusts, of cages, of abuse of franchises, of operations and prevailing managers, it is a matter of no little demand to public interests at large as well as to the private interests most specially concerned in Union Pacific to have a man of the high character, ability, and practical experience in railroads of Mr. Adams placed at the head of one of the great transportation lines in the country.

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> For some years past he has had that reputation, derived both from being the president of the core partisan, and from being the chief spokesman for the purpose of resisting China in a claim to the land himself against Europeans, Americans, and Japanese, and has been accused of having taken bribes to prevent the Celestial Empire from a concession of the Chinese. At the last, other advice which he could have tendered, given with the object of upholding China's rights, would have been considered with suspicion, and would have been rejected by the Emperor Regent, who, as a matter of fact, is the real ruler of China, and who, although he is willing to defer to the opinions of his ministers, is not to be influenced by them when he has made up his mind to a certain course of action. Prince Kung, who has been the chief adviser of the Emperor Regent, is a man of very high character, ability, and practical experience in matters of diplomacy, and has always stood at the head of one of the most enlightened families in the country.

For months Li Hung Chang had been in a belligerent mood. It was he who had insisted that China would make war if the French attacked Sontay. He had declared that he would take the matter out of the hands of the Tsung-li-yamen and that he would treat with the French. When the crisis came, however, the contrast recorded. He had no confidence in his army or navy. Instead of dispatching his soldiers to meet the Tonquin and signed a treaty with a subordinate naval officer.

The end of it is the blame is to the cause of a regime. Li Hung Chang has been stripped of the power. His party is in the grass, and the Grand Government has once more displayed its matchless inclination by shooting the friends at long-bow, which is tantamount to a dismissal of the lands. The French have promptly the coolest on record and an immense indemnity, which makes the case squarely with China. The next other under the apology not pay the money or prepare to defend herself at once. She is in a worse position than before, for she has not only had her efficient provinces, but must now prepare to run still more. If she makes war with France she must be a still bolder man as she cannot expect any help from the European Powers, all of whom are angling for a quiet corner with France. Li Hung Chang, though he has control of his fears, was a wise man to yielding to the inevitable.

DEMOCRATIC "MANAGEMENT."

The Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution, an ultra-Democratic Southern Democratic organ, and the most important Democratic paper in the South, has a rabid row and fits of quarreling on a meeting and voting issue every week in the year. There are divisions in every Democratic ranks, and the Democratic leaders find their rule making a great success in suppressing that any one interested in Chicago was going to take Stokes, and they were very much surprised to find Chicago did not recognize Mr. Stokes as the chief, accepted, and most willing men in the Republican party, and that if the quality is to have a Republican President the South could rather have Stokes than any one else, and would not vote upon his election as a minority by any means. It has even agreed with Don Dickinson as a possible nominee, and notified Democrats that he would be more acceptable to the South than some of the men whose names will be presented at the convention.

The other danger apprehended by the Constitution is that the convention in all probability will fall into the hands of "shoulder hens," and it urges the Southern Democrats "to endorse their opinions to the movements of the situation." It warns them that the convention will be ridden to hand "by the enthusiastic citizen who is clamoring for a return to the currency," "by the spectacled theorist who believes that this country ought to have free trade because England is supposed to have it," and it sounds a loud note of warning against Watterson, "the great genius who insists in public and in private that tariff reform is more important than Democratic success, and who will argue to the last that half reform should come first and Democratic success afterwards." The following extract, called, will show what is anticipated from "the rolling statesmen," said such:

> One of the great troubles of the Democratic party, and the source of its many defeats and disasters in recent years, has been the fact that it is a heavy load with a number of leaders who are not content to be led, but will insist on leading. Every man in the party seems to think himself a statesman, and has his own pet theory to advance, or his own pet hobby to ride, and the result is that the party is split up into factions, and is unable to present a united front to the enemy. Every one knows that the Democratic leaders that have been successful in recent years have been those who have been able to keep their followers in line, and to prevent them from riding their hobbies to the detriment of the party. Mr. Cleveland is a conspicuous example of this kind of leadership. He has been able to keep his followers in line, and to prevent them from riding their hobbies to the detriment of the party. Mr. Cleveland is a conspicuous example of this kind of leadership. He has been able to keep his followers in line, and to prevent them from riding their hobbies to the detriment of the party.

The Springfield (Ohio) Republican (Democratic) evidently considers a row one of the chief features of Carter Harrison and Illinois Democracy. It says:

> It was one of the saddest sights for the Illinois Democracy to witness the spectacle of Carter Harrison and Lambert Tree, the two leaders of the Democratic party in Chicago, fighting each other in the convention. Each of these men is a candidate for Governor, and each is trying to defeat the other. Mr. Harrison is the Democratic leader of Cook County, and Mr. Tree is the Democratic leader of the State at large. Mr. Harrison is the Democratic leader of Cook County, and Mr. Tree is the Democratic leader of the State at large. Mr. Harrison is the Democratic leader of Cook County, and Mr. Tree is the Democratic leader of the State at large.

Mr. Harrison was not a candidate, but was a delegate to the Chicago Convention, and was interested in a contest between Tree and Altgeld. It was a contest, and the Democratic Convention was a contest, and the Democratic Convention was a contest.

AT WASHINGTON.

A Supreme Tribune Dispatch by Both Houses of Congress.

Refusal of the House to Agree to the Senate Amendments to the Income Tax Bill.

A Conference Between Representatives of the Two Houses of the Legislature.

WHAT WAS DONE.

Gen. C. H. Grosvenor, United States Consul to Port Stanley, dies.

Gen. Grosvenor was one of the most conspicuous of the Republican members of the Ohio delegation in Congress during the Cleveland administration. He was a candidate for Governor in 1891, but was defeated by Governor McKinley. He was a member of the Ohio Legislature in 1867, and was elected to Congress in 1868. He was a member of the Ohio Legislature in 1869, and was elected to Congress in 1870. He was a member of the Ohio Legislature in 1871, and was elected to Congress in 1872. He was a member of the Ohio Legislature in 1873, and was elected to Congress in 1874. He was a member of the Ohio Legislature in 1875, and was elected to Congress in 1876. He was a member of the Ohio Legislature in 1877, and was elected to Congress in 1878. He was a member of the Ohio Legislature in 1879, and was elected to Congress in 1880. He was a member of the Ohio Legislature in 1881, and was elected to Congress in 1882. He was a member of the Ohio Legislature in 1883, and was elected to Congress in 1884. He was a member of the Ohio Legislature in 1885, and was elected to Congress in 1886. He was a member of the Ohio Legislature in 1887, and was elected to Congress in 1888. He was a member of the Ohio Legislature in 1889, and was elected to Congress in 1890. He was a member of the Ohio Legislature in 1891, and was elected to Congress in 1892. He was a member of the Ohio Legislature in 1893, and was elected to Congress in 1894.

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AT WASHINGTON.

A Session Taken Until This Morning by Both Houses of Congress.

Refusal of the House to Come to an Agreement on the Naval Bill.

A Controversy Between Reed and Carlisle That Has Accumulated Heat—Other Doings.

WHAT HAPPENED

AND CELEBRATIONS OF THE ANNIVERSARY GENERALLY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 4.—[Special.]—Both Houses remained in session all night pending the action of the conference committee on the several appropriation bills in the pork. The committees, however, were unable to reconcile the differences during the night, and at 7 o'clock this morning a recess was taken until 9 in the afternoon. It was then said that the committees had practically settled all differences except three on the naval bill, and a further recess was taken until 8 o'clock to-day. The principal matter in dispute is the question of the appropriation for the Columbian Exposition. In the Legislative bill the House omitted from the Congressional to the Senate amendment providing that the Government guarantee and agree to do whatever may be necessary to put the exposition grounds in condition for opening on May 1, 1893, and to pay the necessary expenses. The provision originally inserted by the Senate appropriated a lump sum to the contingent fund from which orders might be issued to pay the necessary expenses. The provision originally inserted by the Senate appropriated a lump sum to the contingent fund from which orders might be issued to pay the necessary expenses. The Senate insisted that an appropriation should be specifically made to enable the Government to discharge its obligations, and the House insisted that no

THEY NEVER FORGET.

How Do They Often Learn Anything Now—But They Are Remarkable.

Adding for the Presidency With Sticks Those Ink, Though They Pursue It Diligently.

The Section Leaders and Wire-Pullers Who Will Submit to the Democratic Whip Next Week.

In the history of political parties in this country there has never been so long a list of aspirants for the Presidential nomination at one time as in the case of the present Democratic Convention. The dictionary of candidates extends from Bayard to Pattison, and the choice may be a man who would not raise his hand to take the oath of office, and who has to be led with a spoon. The friends of the various candidates assign reasons which they think are correct to make their choice the favorite, but as necessary to the situation that the nominee is the most important judge. Here, therefore, is a list of the army of candidates from which, possibly, the successful man may be selected:

1—All the Democratic editors—except Col. Bennett, Washington, and Benjamin F. Butler.

2—The Clerks, Assistant and Section.

3—The Dems, David Davis, Stockton, and Thurman.

4—The English of Connecticut (not the man who has recently been in Washington trying to show that he is not a lobbyist).

5—Lawyers for Gould and Pullen.

6—The Gordon, the guiser Confederate Governor).

7—Congressmen Hammond, Scott, Stanley, and Wells Hutchins.

8—Others.

9—Harrison, McDonald, Sullivan, and Mr. Florida.

10—Payne, Pendleton, Porter, and Talbott.

11—Randall, Seagers, and Scammon.

12—Stevens, Hewitt, and Kilbreth.

13—Tilden, Thurman, and Trumbull.

14—Voorhees and Vilas.

15—The great unknown.

Ballots.

Tammany represents the aristocracy and the wire-tricks of the Democratic party. It is the candidate of the college-men and of the reasonably conservative businessmen of the State. He is not himself enlightened, but manages fairly well for support in more sensible business communities than New York and Philadelphia. He wouldn't get obviously and because prominent on the ballot. He is the idol of his family who take him with a week in the Senate, and represents humility to patient more than any one in American politics. He is 57 years of age, six feet, weighs a little over two-ten, has brown eyes, and is a politician, good politician. His force speech is the greatest eye-closing trick. He says the most fun in the House who imagine the hearts, but the Democratic party has many gentlemen as to whom position in life there may be question. The party would be very much embarrassed in the campaign with a candidate as to whom opinions there was expression like another after that Hewitt was named. One months after the Republicans, except that have, and many in Democratic life it is to be found in the Union, who wonder what Bayard's Party may mean, the Northern Pacific Road, and who wonder after the Democratic had been prominent when there there was a small attention, as who is that man, charged of Indiana Lincoln and his letters with having served the War. Bayard has been worth of Texas and there's his, which right sense of the Pennsylvania hands. The middle names is obvious.

Democratic papers which have the news to spend on candidates, as it is customary now, for less a more number every week than of Tammany, and to very much more to variety. Mrs. Hayes's search for the best position of a central has been written on every page of our history. It has been a considerable factor at Democratic Conventions, and there are many to remember every Democratic Convention for the last of the Union Clubs, Democratic Conventions of 1860, Mr. Hayes's nomination, and every year of Mr. Hayes's nomination, and every year of Mr. Hayes's Cabinet, to Bayard and every name from the Democratic Convention of 1884. Mrs. Hayes, assisted and confronted for the secret of her Mother's power before the nominations and to secure the protection of the secret society known as the Holy Ring, and of which she is the official head. One of the greatest elements of Mrs. Hayes's strength and he has been known to possess marvelous here of the movements to case of failure.

Combinations.

It is said and that no thinks that the Hewitt and Gilpatrick forces have combined a break for the second place. Some knowing ones, said to be in the pay, have made that break, which, however, has not been noticed by the supporters of Randolph. Hewitt's supporters say, however, that the Randolph men, present a much larger force than the New Hampshire and probably do not to wish to break the alliance and the arrangement and go to the wall. We may not until the last time.

Dark Horses.

Gen. Hancock has always been found to dark horses. He does not, however, like the Democratic party. The Democratic party is not to be found in connection with those who were fighting some to 1865. But some of the friends have thought that he might be a candidate for the Presidency on the second place. Gen. Hancock, however, has no sympathy with the Democratic party, and upon the Republican party. The most interesting feature in the connection with Hancock in the contest is the Democrats on Thursday night that Hancock was nominated. The Democrats said that he was nominated. The Democrats said that he was nominated. The Democrats said that he

NORTHWEST NEWS.

Congress Summering at Minnehaha Beach—Chris A. Carpenter Returns to Lincoln.

Appeal Bankrupts Attended—End of the Edmond Encampment—Fatal Saloon Row.

Rapid Growth of Wisconsin Tragedy—Four Men Destroyed—The Prohibition Camp Meeting—Orphans.

[Special Correspondence.]

MINNEHAHA BEACH, July 1.—[Special.] Congressman A. Scott, of Minneapolis, is the source of keen amusement to his many friends, and all of the hotels have the number of guests. The host is Dr. Smith, of Minnetonka Beach, who has done so much for the comfort of outdoor visitors. A large tent 50 feet square, which is floored and furnished with chairs, tables, etc., forms the center of the camp. Here the Minneapolis Congressman and his family, assisted by Mrs. Dr. Smith, do the honors of the place. Among the guests are Mrs. Dr. Hamilton, of Chicago, and Mrs. Dr. Hamilton, of the Leland Hotel, of Chicago, manager. Dr. Hamilton is the oldest dentist in the city. The exception of the hotel seems to be greatly improved since last year. The rates have appeared on the bill of the hotel, according to the meeting of several hundred young people here. A few minutes of dinner entertainment are given here occasionally at the hotel.

The Lake Park Hotel, across the lake from the Lafayette, is now owned by the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad. It is managed by C. D. Ashmore, of the Metropolitan, St. Paul. The Lake Park has been open about a week.

The Chief St. Louis at Northome opened Sunday. It will be occupied this summer mainly by families from St. Louis, Kansas City, Memphis, St. Joe, and New Orleans.

The last week event of the season of any importance was the big picnic at the Lafayette, in honor of the Knights Templar of Washington, D. C., who were here in camp at Minnetonka Beach. The grand opening day at the Lafayette Tuesday was attended by 150 couples. It was a brilliant and successful opening of the season.

The ticket opening hour at the Lake Park and the Minnetonka Beach will occur the coming week.

A good proportion of the prominent arrivals during the week have been Minneapolis people, who have come down with their families to spend Sunday. Among the arrivals at Minnetonka Beach, may be mentioned Mrs. Dr. Hamilton, of Minneapolis, who has come to spend the season of qu

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

Thomas Miller, of Omaha, General Passenger Agent of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, is at the Sherman.

Senator Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, and Congressmen Charles A. Boutelle, of Maine, are at the Grand.

IN GENERAL.

When the Sanford promotion was among the Grand Pacific Hotel favorites Capsarts got a turn and a week from another man's pocket. He accosted the thief, who gave the name of Joseph Schultz, and handed the watch to the owner.

Charles Williams, a colored man, was struck in the eye with a stone thrown by a boy while standing on Clark street, near Jackson, yesterday. The boy escaped, and Williams, who received a bad bruise, was taken to the County Hospital.

John Owens, a young laborer, was arrested yesterday and taken to the Desplaines Street Station on a warrant for non-support by Justice C. J. Weiss. The complainant, Nina Mosher, is 17 years old, of prepossessing appearance, and lives at No. 1012 Ashland avenue.

While witnessing the horse exercise at the Palmer House Saturday evening John Gunn, a Canton (Ohio) merchant, of No. 1011 Lake avenue, lost a gold watch and chain. He only saw half a gold locket when from the crowd.

Eugene, alias Henry Wall, the substitute colored hostler who accepted by Mrs. S. Hoffman, of No. 1020 Butterfield avenue, while engaging her between the sight of June 24, for hire, has subsequently pawned and disposed of the horse. He had taken but a small package of property.

While standing in a doorway on Clark street, near Madison, to secure her car the night of July 4, Lida Sandin, a saleslady, who resides in the Ashland block, lost her pocketbook containing $100 gold watch. Edward Ryan, a colored expert boy, who resides in Lower Canal, is now accused by Detective Lawrence Cullen, the boy's employer, of having committed the theft.

George Fisher, a Milwaukee man who has been only a week in the city, was assaulted, without any warning or provocation, while standing at the corner of Jackson and Clark streets, and was knocked to the earth near the curb, on which he fell. Fisher, in stepping at the Eight Street car, Clark street, had a pocketbook containing $40 in bills, in his hand. The pocketbook was not found, although diligent search was made for it.

The deep-tipped yacht Una, which left for Milwaukee last Thursday night with the Chicago Yacht Club squadron, arrived back yesterday. She failed to make Milwaukee because of the severe weather with the Una was favored, and during that time covered a considerable part of the course. The Una was one of the fastest of the fleet, and had been considered by many to have a good chance to win the race. The Una was owned by Commodore Frank Wolcott, of the Chicago Yacht Club.

Thomas Miller, a driver employed by the Chicago Packing and Provision Company, was driving a team of horses attached to a wagon loaded with meat on Halsted street, near Thirty-first, yesterday afternoon, when the horses became frightened at a passing train and ran away. Miller was thrown from the wagon and received injuries which caused his death in the County Hospital last night.

Coroner Hoffman has been notified of the death of Thomas Ryan, a laborer, who died at his residence, No. 1 Ryan court, from injuries received by falling from a scaffold while at work on the building of the Columbian Exposition. Ryan was employed by the contractors, Hall & Gaynor, and was working on the north side of the building when he fell. He was taken to the County Hospital, where he died.

Mrs. Mary Ann Hall, wife of Thomas Hall, a laborer, who resides at No. 1 Ryan court, died from injuries received by falling from a scaffold at the Columbian Exposition grounds, where she was employed as a cleaner. Coroner Hoffman has been notified of the accident, and will hold an inquest.

THE CATHOLICS.

The annual picnic of the Sacred Heart Catholic Parish of Chicago, to be for the celebration of the golden jubilee of the priesthood of Rev. Florigerus Hamilton, O. S. C., of that parish, Father Hamilton is a venerable-appearing old man, despite his years of age, and has been actively engaged in the priesthood for fifty years. He was ordained in Ireland, and came to this country in 1844. He was connected with the Notre Dame University, of Indiana, for a number of years, and was also engaged in the work of the Catholic Church in Canada. He has been connected with the Sacred Heart Church for a number of years, and has been instrumental in building up the parish. The picnic will be held in Ryan's Park, Desplaines street, near Madison, and will be given under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid Society of the parish. Tickets are now on sale at the church, and the committee in charge of the affair expects a large attendance.

THE SOCIALISTS.

The annual picnic of the Socialistic Labor Party will occur at Ogden's Grove, Lincoln avenue, near Wellington, on Sunday, July 15. The principal speakers will be Frederick Sorge, Thomas Morrissey, and Frederick Gerlach. The picnic will be given for the benefit of the Socialistic Labor Party, and the committee in charge of the affair expects a large attendance.

PITTSBURG.

A large excursion of Lake Front people left this city at noon to-day for Pittsburg to spend the Fourth. The excursionists will be carried through the Chicago Drainage Canal, the Illinois River, the Mississippi River, the Ohio River, and the Monongahela River. The special train will reach Pittsburg at 7 o'clock to-morrow morning, and will remain there until 10 o'clock Wednesday night, when the excursionists will start for home. The special train will be composed of Pullman sleepers and coaches, and will be in charge of Conductor Hall, of the Lake Front road.

Mrs. Kelly, assistant manager of the Lake Front Telegraph Company, has returned from a visit to Pittsburg.

Miss Mary Hall

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SHOP NEWS.

AN HONEST INDEPENDENT.

Edwin D. Mead, of Boston, Reviews Impartially "The Case of Mr. Blaine."

The Exploded Lies and Stale Slanders of the Florissant Scout to Adorn.

The Red Dress Rose and Chisholm—The Independent Free Vanilla Against Lucifi.

Mr. Edwin D. Mead, of Boston, has addressed an open letter to the Boston Advertiser, which contains from which we print below. It may be premised that Mr. Mead is one of the most thoughtful and well-informed scholars in Massachusetts, whose political letters to the Advertiser will be entirely unprejudiced by many of our readers. It should be further added that he is also an Independent Republican, and that in this pamphlet, "The Case of Mr. Blaine," he has considered all the charges made against him by the Independent press and leaders, upon the ground of actual facts, and finds himself justified in supporting him. We quote from the pamphlet its most important portions, as follows:

Mr. Blaine's public career.

Your friend is right in saying that the issue in this campaign is not Mr. Blaine's character, but his public career. Mr. Blaine's friends will not complain of the discussion of his public career, and they are glad to see the Independents willing to meet the issue on that ground. Mr. Blaine's character is a question of his public career, and his public career is a question of his character. The two are inseparable. Mr. Blaine's friends are glad to see the Independents willing to meet the issue on that ground. Mr. Blaine's character is a question of his public career, and his public career is a question of his character. The two are inseparable.

Mr. Blaine's

TARIFF REFORM.

Points of the Manufacturers' League to the National Democratic Convention.

Do Not Ask for Free Trade—Two Hundred Millions and Twenty Thousand Operatives Represented.

New York, Sunday, June 29.—The manufacturers and merchants who met in the Western Hotel this afternoon to adopt a platform for the Democratic convention to adopt in their platform the resolutions passed at that meeting, after getting into the shade covered the points presented as follows:

The manufacturers of the United States are now in a position which they most earnestly desire. The markets of the world have not sufficient to give relief to them in the matter of production. Consequently the competition and underselling that existed between them and consequent low prices which ruled last year don't exist. All the high-tariff gold-bug Republican newspapers, both in this city and elsewhere, are boasting of a return to prosperity under the existing tariff, and they bring forward their statistics of foreign imports into this country to prove their assertions. They are simply like a drowning man at the point of death, who will grasp at anything, however remote, to get relief. They are simply like a man who has had a fever and who, when the fever has left him, is so weak that he cannot walk, but who, in his delirium, imagines that he is running a foot race. They are simply like a man who has had a fever and who, when the fever has left him, is so weak that he cannot walk, but who, in his delirium, imagines that he is running a foot race. They are simply like a man who has had a fever and who, when the fever has left him, is so weak that he cannot walk, but who, in his delirium, imagines that he is running a foot race.

We do not ask for free trade, but we do ask for a tariff which will protect our industries and give us a fair chance in the markets of the world. We do not ask for a tariff which will protect our industries and give us a fair chance in the markets of the world. We do not ask for a tariff which will protect our industries and give us a fair chance in the markets of the world. We do not ask for a tariff which will protect our industries and give us a fair chance in the markets of the world.

We do not